

Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Pope Captured Six Thousand Prisoners.

It appears that Gen. Foote, shelled the rebels out of their nest, at Island No. 10, when they "skedaddled" down the river and into the swamps. Gen. Pope, having skillfully spread his net below, bagged the whole of them, taking 6,000 prisoners, three generals, one hundred cannons, and great quantities of "plunder," without the loss of a man. The capture of the island and these prisoners, is one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and Gen. Foote and Gen. Pope, with their brave soldiers and sailors, have won imperishable honors.

Cutting Red Tape.

Messrs. Davis, Holt and Campbell, commissioners to audit and settle the accounts of the western military department have made their report. They step aside from the legitimate business of the committee to lecture Gen. Fremont for having declared that he would "cut red tape" in his department, "with the sword," etc., and much else of a similar import, basing their charges upon the testimony, principally, of Col. Andrews, a paymaster in the army. Upon this the committee talk about the dangers of such an example—"military chief," and of "Cesar and the Rubicon," after the old style of the "feeble politicians."

The reports of a congressional committee and of Adjutant General Thomas having proved nothing of a criminal or disloyal nature, against Gen. Fremont, but rather made him more popular, as the charges of his enemies fell at his feet, something more was evidently needed to destroy his reputation with the people. Hence this report.

It will fail of accomplishing the object of the committee just as the other reports failed. It undertakes to prove too much. The Van Wyck committee and Thomas endeavor, by *ex parte* testimony to fasten fraud and peculation upon Gen. Fremont. They did not succeed, although they had the trial all to themselves. The people did not believe Gen. Fremont corrupt, and they saw through the motives of his persecutors. The labors of this new committee are destined to the same end—they will only damn themselves in public estimation. They are asking a great deal of public credulity when they would have the public believe that John C. Fremont intended, after cutting red tape, to "turn his sword upon his country." The whole life of the man gives the lie to such an insinuation. The ready and graceful manner in which he obeyed the cruel order superseding him in his command, and his silent, uncomplaining attitude, under the accusations of his enemies since that time, stamp such a charge with the seal of falsehood.

"He cut red tape." That's just what wants cutting. It has cost this country thousands of lives and millions of money, in the hands of such malignant old fogies as Thomas, and needs to be cut with the sword, if no better instrument can be found, when the country is in peril.

Take an instance of this cutting of red tape. When Fremont went to St. Louis he found the three months men, constituting nearly his whole force, ready to go home. They would not re-enlist, because they had not been paid. There was \$100,000 government money in the sub-treasury at St. Louis—it could not be touched under the regulations, without going through the "red tape" mill at Washington—he must take the money or lose his army, while the rebels were upon him in every direction—he chose, under the necessity of the case, to take possession of the money and pay his soldiers, without any voucher but his sword—and immediately informed the President. It was at this time, we presume, when this Col. Andrews heard Gen. Fremont say he would "disregard the law," or under circumstances of a similar nature, for it is well understood that the powers that be were so intent upon "saving Washington" at that time that they had no ears nor eyes for the west. In fact, they are not fully disposed of that idea yet.

The soldiers and the loyal and earnest men of the west will say to congressional committees, we do not believe your charges of fraud against Gen. Fremont, and to this later committee, if he cut "red tape," we thank him for it, and admire him all the more for his boldness and decision in the service of his country, at a time, when that country really had no government which was in a situation to direct how anything should be done beyond the Potomac.

The new United States gunboat *Genesee* was successfully launched from Charleston navy yard on the 23d inst. She is a noble craft, 265 feet long, of 1,215 tons capacity, and draws only eight feet of water.

The Tax Bill.—The house passed the national tax bill Monday, by a vote of 125 to 13. It will now have to pass the order of the senate. It will probably pass nearly as it came from the house.

The Rebellion Unleashed.

The rebels in Virginia appear to be falling back in haste from their line of the Rappahannock, and the news from every quarter wears the appearance of an early collapse of the rebellion. The less of Corinth is a great blow to the rebels, which will be soon followed by the fall of Memphis. We hope soon to hear of the surrender of New Orleans.

Confiscation and Taxation.

Now that a system of taxation to pay the expenses of the war has been very nearly perfected to the satisfaction of congress, we hope that body will turn its attention to the confiscation of the property of the rebels. The people mean to pay the national tax willingly, as a patriotic duty. Nearly a million of men have volunteered for the war, which is a evidence of love of country never before exhibited. They will pay their taxes on the same principle; but while they do so they will insist that the property of the rebels shall be confiscated to relieve them, in some measure from the burden. It is not right that those who have brought this trouble upon the nation should pay no more than loyal citizens, and congressmen would do well to remember this.

Pittsburg and Corinth.

Pittsburg, where the battle was fought, is on the west bank of the Tennessee river, in Hardin county, Tenn., about nine miles from Savannah, the county seat, and twenty from Corinth. It is a mere landing place on the river for the back country, and boasts but a half dozen log cabins. A good road, leading from there to Corinth, over a pleasant rolling country, with few obstacles to the movement of a large army, was probably the cause of its selection as the headquarters and camping place of the main body of Gen. Grant's army.

Corinth, the Memphis Appeal, in a late article, styled as "a very important strategic point." It further said, that "it is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country—a branch of the Appalachian range, which diverges from the Alleghany mountains and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. Here, also, is the junction of the Mobile and Charleston and Memphis & Charleston railroad companies, and forms the intact communication of the Atlantic and gulf seaboard, and which is very important to us, as it would be to the Yankees were they over masters of this point."

Corinth is 93 miles from Memphis, on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It is 52 miles from Tusculum, and 95 from Decatur. Westward from Corinth, towards Memphis, 40 miles distant, is Grand Junction, the crossing of the Mississippi Central road.

The Mobile & Ohio road, which crosses the Charleston road at Corinth, runs south from that place, close to and parallel with the Alabama line, to Mobile, 329 miles distant. Its railroad connections, east, west, north and south, make Corinth one of the most important inland points in the south.

Citizens' Meeting.

The meeting for the relief of the wounded at Pittsburg, convened at the circuit court room in this city on Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Mayor J. B. Doe was called to the chair, and Chas. G. Williams appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, and a communication from Gov. Harvey, calling for a supply of bandages, sheets, shirts and other articles, was read to the meeting.

In answer to an inquiry as to what other articles would be desirable, Dr. R. B. Treat stated that sponges, adhesive plasters, oil silk, pillow ticks, wines and jellies, would no doubt be acceptable.

Dr. J. B. Whiting being called upon, stated that great care was necessary in preparing bandages so as not to delay the surgeon in his operations at the hospital, and that in the present hurry, it would be best to send the material unprepared. That partially worn cotton or linen was the best for that purpose. That the hospitals on the Tennessee river, where he had been engaged, were very well supplied with most articles needed, but that there could hardly be too many sheets, shirts, drawers, cheap dressing gowns, slippers, and articles of a like description.

On motion of H. A. Patterson, Esq., Dr. Whiting and Treat were appointed a committee to prepare a list of necessary articles.

On motion of H. N. Comstock, Esq., the following committee of five from each ward was appointed to solicit such articles:

1st Ward—H. K. Whitton, R. B. Treat, Wm. M. Tallman, J. L. Kimball.

2d Ward—A. G. Bates, U. Story, J. B. Whiting, H. A. Patterson, J. M. Bostwick, 3d Ward—L. F. Patten, S. J. A. McLean, J. M. Hanchett, E. A. Howard, J. C. Sloan.

4th Ward—H. N. Comstock, J. M. Riker, E. Burdick, J. C. Jenkins, Isaac Rogers.

On motion of D. Wilcox, Esq., J. M. Burgess was appointed to meet with the above committee for the city at large.

On motion R. B. Treat, Wm. Macdon and J. E. Powers were appointed a committee to solicit funds from the meeting to purchase a quantity of adhesive plasters. Whereupon the sum of \$32 was at once paid in for that purpose.

On motion G. S. Straeberger was appointed to attend to the packing and shipping of articles collected.

The several committees were requested to meet immediately after the adjournment of the meeting, so that work might be commenced early in the morning, and the supplies forwarded by the noon train. Whereupon the meeting adjourned, evincing a spirit that plainly told there was no lack of practical sympathy in our midst, for the sick and suffering soldier.

J. B. DOE, Chairman.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Secy.

Local elections in Western Virginia, thus far heard from, including Harrison, Taylor, Ohio, Hampshire, and other counties, decidedly favor the emancipation policy of the administration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

Cairo, April 9.

Nothing official has yet been received from Pittsburg.

Telegrams have been sent ordering surgeons and nurses to once to Pittsburg and Savannah, and transports to take off the wounded. This is the most severe battle that has been fought on our continent. Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times and forty pieces of the enemy's batteries captured by us. Taylor's battery was among those taken and retaken.

We captured at Island No. 10 368 prisoners and a very large amount of property, and naval men say this was the strongest fortification they have seen during the war. The number of prisoners taken by our land forces under Gen. Pope is increasing rapidly, as they get out of the swamps; probably four or five thousand.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Our Troops in Possession of Corinth.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.

Last night's despatches say we are in possession of Corinth, and that Gen. Johnston's body has been found on the battle field. The killed on our side does not exceed a thousand, and wounded 3,000. Rebel loss twice that number.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Times special—Gen. T. W. Sherman, just relieved by Gen. Hunter, arrived here to-day from Port Royal, and reported himself. He expresses the opinion that before this, Fort Pulaski has been attacked, and has no doubt of its final capture.

A gentleman who arrived here from Port Royal yesterday, says: several contrabands who came within our lines a few days since, reported that they were direct from Charleston, and that the people of that city are expecting an attack from our forces, and complained bitterly that nearly all their troops were in Virginia and in the west.

Maj. S. W. Crawford was nominated by the president, to day, to the senate as brigadier general of volunteers.

The Times correspondent writes from Liverpool Point, April 8th, that several Virginians belonging to Palmetto, Fredericksburg and Stafford, have come over to Liverpool Point. They say that the reconnoissance made to Stafford Court House created the most intense excitement at Fredericksburg. Every vehicle capable of transporting troops was brought into requisition. Whole families left for Richmond, leaving everything behind them. Orders were given by Gen. Walker, commanding at Fredericksburg, for all his available forces to leave immediately for Brooks' Station, to defend the line of the railroad, and repel the invaders. It also has a report of a battle fought between 500 Texas cavalry and Sickles' entire force, just before entering Stafford. They put down Sickles' loss at 350, and their own at only 13.

The effective force of the rebels between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek is less than 4,000; beyond Fredericksburg to Richmond probably 10,000, including a few batteries of artillery. There was no scarcity of provisions. Confederate bonds can be bought for 5 cents on a dollar. Shipplasters, issued by banks and private parties are of more value, commanding \$100 in specie for every \$1,000.

It is said to be the intention of the Confederate government to abandon Virginia, unless the people of the state render moral aid of men and money. Gen. Wigfall commands a brigade, five miles from Fredericksburg. He has had a serious misunderstanding with the general commanding, Holmes, and has accordingly forwarded to Richmond his resignation. All men suspected to be for the Union are robbed of property with impunity, and no redress can be had. In consequence of this most Union men are quiet.

During the embarkment of our troops from Liverpool Point a large number of Maryland slaveholders lined the shore on horseback, said to be looking for lost slaves. No slaves from Maryland or Virginia were allowed to go on board our transports. Some freed negroes were taken as prisoners. There were about eighty fugitive slaves at Liverpool Point, and many others were without any protection. Some of the slave owners threaten to make trouble.

New York, April 10.

A letter to the Times from Hartford, C. T., says: "A detachment of Gen. Custer's brigade, consisting of the Rhode Island 4th and 18th Companies, crossed to Beaufort on Tuesday night, in the daytime their passage would have been disputed by the fort. They landed in the town without opposition or without finding so much as a guard to challenge their approach. In the morning the citizens found their houses well guarded by Union troops, and the town in their possession. The visit, however, was by no means ill. The head men came out and met Maj. Allen and tendered to him and his troops the freedom of the city. They were invited to their houses, and every evidence of good will was exhibited by the people towards the new comers. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government and say they are Union men. Large numbers have daily come to the soldiers' headquarters to take the path of allegiance."

The World's correspondent at Warrenton brings the following to-day: "The advance forces are now resting on the Rappahannock, our pickets extending to that stream. The railroad is now in running order to Cedar Run, within two miles of Warrenton Junction, and thirteen miles from the Rappahannock river. It will take several days to complete the bridge over Cedar Run, inasmuch as the recent storm has swollen all the streams very much. Neither Cedar nor Bull Run can be forded at present, and no troops can move except by railroad. The cavalry pickets extend some distance south east of Breunsville, and skirmishes with the rebel forces are of daily occurrence. As the army proceed south the country begins to present fewer of the ravages of the enemy, though in no locality has there yet been discovered sufficient supplies to support either the men or horses for more than a day. The reports of the enemy's position are indefinite and uncertain. Contrabands and refugees from Fauquier and Culpeper say that the rebel army has dwindled greatly in its proportions, and that it is retreating upon Richmond as rapidly as possible, leaving nothing but scouts and guerrillas in its rear to watch our movements. It would seem from this that the rebels are not reinforcing Magruder, and intend to make no stand this side of Richmond."

Washington, April 9.

Tribune Despatch.—It is understood that the department of the south, of which Gen. Hunter has been put in command, will be thoroughly reorganized. Gen. Sherman will be followed north by his brigade generally. It is not known who will fill the places they vacate. It is also believed that Gen. Hunter will rightfully treat South

Carolina and Georgia as rebels and not as sovereign states.

The senate, to-day ratified two treaties. The commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte and the Mexico extradition treaty, negotiated by minister Corwin. The former is extremely liberal in its provisions, and provides for its continuance for 50 years. A stipulation of latter to effect that the local authorities of the frontier states of the respective parties shall deliver up persons for whose surrender application is made, without the delay and expense of an appeal to Washington or city of Mexico, elicited much discussion and was finally passed by barely one more than the constitutional majority—27 to 13.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, April 10.

Last night a fire broke out in a five story marble building, No. 29 Duane street, the premises of Orrin Sterritt & Co., importers of lace and embroideries. The entire building and its contents were destroyed. Sterritt & Co.'s loss is supposed to be \$50,000. The first floor was occupied by Hoffmann, Place & Co., dealers in gentlemen's furnishings goods. The greater part of the stock was removed. Loss about \$5,000—said to be insured. Loss on the building about \$20,000.

The Times' Beaufort letter, of March 31st, says: Lieut. Haxton, from the Chipewa, landed yesterday, and had an interview with Major Allen, touching arrangements for the capture of the fort. A guard from the 4th Rhode Island crossed over on Saturday and Sunday, taking possession of the beach south-east of Fort Macon, and cutting off communication with the cattle, on which Colonel White has heretofore drawn for supply of fresh beef. Plans step by step, the fortification is surrounded by our forces, and a final attack will not be long delayed. Guards have been placed on board the British ships *Reliance* and *Condor*, found at Beaufort, loaded with resin and turpentine.

Since the conflagration, after the battle at Newbern, it is reported that some 7,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine have been consumed in this vicinity. About 10,000 barrels are now landing for New York.

Baltimore, April 10.

The Old Point boat has arrived. The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great rejoicing and enthusiasm. The storm had somewhat abated towards evening. Advice from the army represent our forces facing exposure undauntedly. The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. McClellan was undiminished. While the storm at this time was very unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of Magruder and his forces, or their defeat, is considered certain. The prospect of clearing up is looked for with anxiety at Old Point, in the belief that sunshine and the Merrimack will come together. All seem confident that she will be captured or sunk.

Cairo, April 10.

With few exceptions the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 now are prisoners, an attempt was made by them to cross to the rear on foot, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Thirteen steamboats were taken, instead of the number previously reported. The prisoners say seventy were killed on the Island by mortars.

Philadelphia, April 10.

Twelve inches of snow fell last night but is rapidly disappearing under sunshine.

Washington, April 10.

The Freeman's Journal, by order of the postoffice department, is re-admitted to the mails dating from this week.

Washington, April 10.

House.—Mr. Vallandigham, from the committee on public lands, reported a substitute for the senate joint resolution, giving construction to the act of 1853, granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. It authorizes a change of location so that the road may be constructed from Appleton to some point on Green Bay, at or near the mouth of Fox river. Passed.

Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumph of our arms over the rebels and traitors, recognizing in the brilliant victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, the exhibition of the Divine power which has so signally blessed us as a nation. That the gratitude and thanks of congress are due to Gen. Foote, Generals Pope, Grant and Halleck, and each and every gallant soldier, officer and sailor, for the gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic endeavor and devotion to the country. Their names shall be always cherished and honored by a grateful people. While congress honors the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fell in their country's cause. Congress extends its sympathy to widows and children and promises relief.

Mr. Porter suggested that the name of Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace be added.

Mr. Cox thought it proper to include Gen. McClellan and other officers.

Mr. Richardson had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguished themselves.

Mr. Arnold consented that the resolution should be referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the senate's amendment to the naval appropriation bill.

The house concurred in the appropriation of \$13,000,000, to be expended under direction of the secretary of the navy, for the construction of iron clad steam vessels of war, as a substitute for the original item.

Washington, April 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented resolutions from the legislature of Massachusetts in approval of the resolutions in accordance with the president's message, in relation to emancipation.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. The petition was asking congress had no power to grant that but he was willing that citizens should be heard in their requests.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should, to-morrow, introduce a bill to amend the act approved September, 1850, supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1853.

On motion of Mr. Latham, the bill establishing a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai was taken up. He spoke at length in favor of establishing such a line.

Two steamers fitted as hospitals left here yesterday for the Tennessee river. Large contributions of all kinds of supplies are being made, to-day, to furnish two more, which will leave this evening. The western sanitary commission are moving early and energetically with this matter, and every effort will be made for the speedy relief of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing. Col. Kelton, assistant adjutant general, and Gen. Ketchum are in charge here while Gen. Halleck is in the field.

Evansville, Ind., April 10.

Steamer *Charley Bowen* left here at 11 A. M., for Pittsburg Landing, with a detachment of surgeons and nurses, and a full supply of hospital stores from Indianapolis

and Warrenton county. They will take on another detachment of surgeons and supplies from Posey county, Indiana, at Mount Vernon.

The Markets.

New York, April 10.

Flour market dull and declining; sales of 8,000 barrels at 4,500, 10 super western, 15,345, 40 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 3,520 bushels; market dull and quite heavy for winter red and white.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the ways and means committee, stated in the house to-day that the expenditures of the government amounted to three million dollars per day, and estimated that the national debt will amount to twelve hundred millions if the war is ended this season.

The military committee of the house has instructed Mr. Richardson to report a bill for the purchase of the Douglas property in this city and of a United States hospital.

The election committee of the house has voted to report against Dr. Segor's claim to a seat in congress.

A local newspaper has just been established at Martinsburg, Va., by a loyal Virginian.

Win. H. Polk, of Tennessee, who has just arrived here, favors the passage of a confiscation bill by congress. He expresses the opinion that such a measure would do more to make the rebel states loyal than any other that could be adopted.

Abraham Cutler, of Kansas, has been appointed marshal of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Robert Mitchell and Jas. G. Blunt of Kansas, to be brigadier generals. A number of nominations are pending for the same grade, some of which it is understood, have given rise to a debate.

The clearing news concerning Island No. 10 told on the public unexpectedly.

Secretary Chase to-day awarded to the American and National bank note companies of New York, the contracts for the plates, paper and printing for the fifty millions, registered and coupons, twenty-five millions each.

Com. Foote's letters to the navy department during the siege of Island No. 10, show such a result reached in the manner as when he expected. It appears that he was ordered by Gen. Halleck, on March 12, to wait the guns for future service and the mortar boats. It is evident from the tenor of Gen. Halleck's letter to Com. Foote that Gen. Pope was expected to do the work alone. Foote's letters show the utmost caution, joined with energy when necessary. He says the rebel position is admirably fitted for defence, since it is backed by an immense bayou, at high stages of water, and approachable only by a bridge running along the river from opposite New Madrid to Island No. 10.

Therefore it is necessary to the success of Gen. Pope to give him transportation. A canal was dug with great labor for the passage of the boats, and finally gunboats ran down to Preater's Crossing.

At the first and only council of officers of the flotilla all but one voted against sending any boats past the batteries, for fear of the *Gen. Pope* at first. It was resolved to go himself in the *Monitor*, but concluded her too sluggish for the venture.

The treasury department is ready to redeem, in legal tender notes, one-fifth of the certificates of indebtedness in the hands of original holders.

Rebel sympathizers are Gen. Charles Lee, Magruder and Huger are at Yorktown, and express the utmost confidence in their ability to hold that position, but admit that if the rebels are beaten there, the cause is desperate.

The bill for the emancipation in the District of Columbia is on the speaker's table. It will be taken up at the earliest moment, and put on its passage without amendment.

The tax bill passed with 13 negatives, among them Bullington (republican) and Vallandigham with 11 of his new democratic party.

The tax bill is not expected to be taken up in the senate before Thursday. The probabilities are that it will pass substantially as it comes from the house. Besides the amendments desired by the ways and means committee, others will doubtless be made. Representatives of interests affected by the bill already besiege the finance committee.

There is no talk of a substitute now.

Cairo, April 8, 2 P. M.

Dispatches from New Madrid are received. The gunboats *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* were ordered ahead, and silenced the batteries on the opposite shore when Pope ordered the troops across. It was effected without loss. The rebels fled towards Tipton, sinking several of their transports, among others the *Grampus*. The floating battery of the rebels, mounting ten guns, drifted down last night, and is aground near Point Pleasant. It will be recovered, together with its armament. The *Ohio Belle* was also recovered.

Gen. Paine led the advance on the batteries. Gen. Pope at once took the *Pittsburgh* and *Carondelet*, and with a part of his force hastened to Tipton, attacked the enemy this morning, and took 2,000 prisoners, mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana. He will probably get as many more before night.

The rebels fled to the swamps in great consternation. The quantities of stores, cannon and ammunition have fallen into our hands, and all their baggage and supplies are taken. Gen. Mankin, of the rebel adjutant general's department, is a prisoner in our hands.

The country between New Madrid and Island No. 10, on the east side of the river, is being occupied by our troops, and many prisoners will doubtless be taken there.

Col. Russell, with transports, is ordered down to Tipton by Gen. Pope, which is 12 miles below New Madrid, to bring cannon and other property up to New Madrid.

Divisions of our army are pursuing the fleeing rebels in all directions.

Their entire force at and about Island No. 10, is either taken prisoners or utterly routed and demoralized.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge has just arrived from Paducah. To him the news of our success is especially grateful. His residence is 35 miles south-east of Hickman, Ky. Strong will send an agent to him to his home to insure his safety. Thousands of his former friends will greet his arrival with a glorious welcome.

St. Louis, April 8.

Gen. Pope has captured three generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege guns, several field batteries, and immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. We have not lost a single man.

New York, April 8.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry* arrived to-day from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 3d inst. The intelligence by this arrival is quite important. Information has been received at Newbern that the rebels had a considerable army, variously estimated at from twenty thousand to forty thousand men, and that an attack upon Newbern would be made at an early day. The federal force, according to our information, await the coming of the rebels with confidence. The spirits of the soldiers are excellent, and the result of the battle, which they evidently expect, is not questioned. It is understood that Gen. Burnside believes

that the rebels intend to attack him, and that he is making important preparations to hold his position.

[Published April 8, 1862.]

CHICAGO, April 8.

AN ACT to postpone the tax sales, and the assessment of property for the year 1862.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The tax sales appointed by existing laws to take place on the second Tuesday of May, 1862, are hereby postponed until the first Tuesday of September next. No lands returned as delinquent under the present year (1862) to be sold for unpaid taxes, until after the last Monday in July next. Any person may discharge the taxes on any parcel of land returned as aforesaid, or on any part thereof, or interest thereon, prior to said last Monday of July, by paying such taxes to the county treasurer, and all lawful charges thereon, exclusive of interest and advertising fees.

SEC. 2. The assessment of property, real and personal, required by existing laws to be made the present year (1862), is hereby postponed until the first Monday in August next; and no assessor shall be required or allowed to perform any act relating to the assessment of property for the present year, prior to the day last mentioned, any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. The clerks of the boards of supervisors of each of the several counties in this state, are hereby authorized and directed not to procure or prepare any assessment rolls for the present year until after the first Monday of August next.

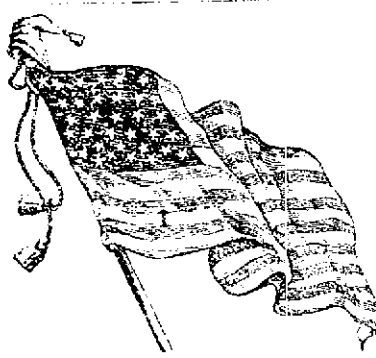
SEC. 4. The secretary of state is hereby directed to cause this act to be printed immediately, and to transmit a printed copy thereof to each county treasurer and clerk of the county board of supervisors immediately; and this act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 5, 1862.

Gen. Wm. H. L. WALLACE.—Among the fallen at the battle of Pittsburg is General Wm. H. L. Wallace of this state.

In 1846 Gen. Wallace was one of the first to enlist. He enlisted as a private in Company 1st Regt Ill. Vols. On arriving at Alto he was promoted to a lieutenant. Adjutant Prentiss, (now Gen. Prentiss) was elected captain of Co. 1, and Col. Hardin appointed Gen. Wallace adjutant, which position he filled with great credit, always enjoying the fullest confidence of Col. Hardin, and at the battle of Buena Vista was the nearest man to the lamented Hardin when he fell.





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

# Gen. Pope Captured Six Thousand Prisoners.

It appears that Gen. Pope, shelled the rebels out of their nest, at Island No. 10, when they "skedaddled" down the river and into the swamps. Gen. Pope, having skillfully spread his net below, bagged the whole of them, taking 6,000 prisoners, three generals, one hundred cannons, and great quantities of "plunder," without the loss of a man. The capture of the island and these prisoners, is one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and Gen. Pope and Gen. Pope, with their brave soldiers and sailors, have won imperishable honors.

## Cutting Red Tape.

Messrs. Davis, Holt and Campbell, commissioners to audit and settle the accounts of the western military department have made their report. They step aside from the legitimate business of the committee to lecture Gen. Fremont for having declared that he would "cut red tape" in his department, "with the sword," etc., and much else of a similar import, basing their charges upon the testimony, principally, of Col. Andrews, a paymaster in the army. Upon this the committee talk about the dangers of such an example—of "military chieftains," and of "Cesar and the Rubicon," after the old style of the "feeble politicians."

The reports of a congressional committee and of Adjutant General Thomas having proved nothing of a criminal or disloyal nature, against Gen. Fremont, but rather made him more popular, as the charges of his enemies fell at his feet, something more was evidently needed to destroy his reputation with the people. Hence this report.

It will fail of accomplishing the object of the committee just as the other reports failed. It undertakes to prove too much. The Van Wyck committee and Thomas endeavored, by *ex parte* testimony to fasten fraud and peculation upon Gen. Fremont. They did not succeed, although they had the trial all to themselves. The people did not believe Gen. Fremont corrupt, and they saw through the motives of his persecutors. The labors of this new committee are destined to the same end—they will only damn themselves in public estimation. They are asking a great deal of public credulity when they would have the public believe that John C. Fremont intended, after cutting red tape, to "turn his sword upon his country." The whole life of the man gives the lie to such an insinuation. The ready and graceful manner in which he obeyed the cruel order superseding him in his command, and his silent, uncomplaining attitude, under the accusations of his enemies since that time, stamp such a charge with the seal of falsehood.

"He cut red tape." That's just what wants cutting. It has cost this country thousands of lives and millions of money, in the hands of such malignant old fogies as Thomas, and needs to be cut with the sword, if no better instrument can be found, when the country is in peril.

Take an instance of this cutting of red tape. When Fremont went to St. Louis he found the three months men, constituting nearly his whole force, ready to go home. They would not re-enlist, because they had not been paid. There was \$100,000 government money in the sub treasury at St. Louis—it could not be touched under the regulations, without going through the "red tape" mill at Washington—he must take the money or lose his army, while the rebels were upon him in every direction—he chose, under the necessity of the case, to take possession of the money and pay his soldiers, without any voucher but his sword—and immediately informed the President. It was at this time, we presume, when this Col. Andrews heard Gen. Fremont say he would "disregard the law," or under circumstances of a similar nature, for it is well understood that the powers that be were so intent upon "saving Washington" at that time that they had no ears nor eyes for the west. In fact, they are not fully disposed of that idea yet.

The soldiers and the loyal and earnest men of the west will say to congressional committees, we do not believe your charges of fraud against Gen. Fremont, and to this later committee, if he cut "red tape," we thank him for it, and admire him all the more for his boldness and decision in the service of his country, at a time, when that country really had no government which was in a situation to direct how anything should be done beyond the Potomac.

The new United States gunboat Genesee was successfully launched from Charleston navy yard on the 3d inst. She is a noble craft, 208 feet long, of 1,215 tons capacity, and draws only eight feet of water.

## The Rebellion Collapsing.

The rebels in Virginia appear to be falling back in haste from their line of the Rappahannock, and the news from every quarter wears the appearance of an early collapse of the rebellion. The loss of Corinth is a great blow to the rebels, which will be soon followed by the fall of Memphis. We hope soon to hear of the surrender of New Orleans.

## Confiscation and Taxation.

Now that a system of taxation to pay the expenses of the war has been very nearly perfected to the satisfaction of congress, we hope that body will turn its attention to the confiscation of the property of the rebels. The people appear to pay the national tax willingly, as a patriotic duty. Nearly a million of men have volunteered for the war, which is a evidence of love of country never before exhibited. They will pay their taxes on the same principle; but while they do so they will insist that the property of the rebels shall be confiscated to relieve them, in some measure from the burden. It is not right that those who have brought this trouble upon the nation should pay no more than loyal citizens, and congressmen would do well to remember this.

## Pittsburg and Corinth.

Pittsburg, where the battle was fought, is on the west bank of the Tennessee river, in Hardin county, Tenn., about nine miles from Savannah, the county seat, and twenty from Corinth. It is a mere landing place on the river for the back country, and boasts but a half dozen log cabins. A good road, leading from there to Corinth, over a pleasant rolling country, with few obstacles to the movement of a large army, was probably the cause of its selection as the headquarters and camping place of the main body of Gen. Grant's army.

Corinth, the Memphis Appeal, in a late article, styled as "a very important strategic point." It further said, that "it is situated in a hilly, semi mountainous country—a branch of the Appalachian range, which diverges from the Allegheny mountains and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. Here, also, is the junction of the Mobile & Charleston and Memphis & Charleston railroad companies, and forms the latest communication of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, and which is very important to us, as it would be to the Yankees were they ever masters of this point."

Corinth is 93 miles from Memphis, on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It is 52 miles from Tusculum, and 35 from Decatur. Westward from Corinth, towards Memphis, 40 miles distant, is Grand Junction, the crossing of the Mississippi Central road.

The Mobile & Ohio road, which crosses the Charleston road at Corinth, runs south from that place, close to and parallel with the Alabama line, to Mobile, 329 miles distant. Its railroad connections, east, west, north and south, make Corinth one of the most important inland points in the south.

## Citizens' Meeting.

The meeting for the relief of the wounded at Pittsburg, convened at the circuit court room in this city on Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Mayor J. B. Doe was called to the chair, and Chas. G. Williams appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, and a communication from Gov. Harvey, calling for a supply of bandages, sheets, shirts and other articles, was read to the meeting.

In answer to an inquiry as to what other articles would be desirable, Dr. R. B. Trent stated that sponges, adhesive plasters, oil silk, pillow ticks, wines and jellies, would no doubt be acceptable.

Dr. J. B. Whiting being called upon, stated that great care was necessary in preparing bandages so as not to delay the surgeon in his operations at the hospital, and that in the present hurry, it would be best to send the material unprepared. That partially worn cotton or linen was the best for that purpose. That the hospitals on the Tennessee river, where he had been engaged, were very well supplied with most articles needed, but that there could hardly be too many sheets, shirts, drawers, cheap dressing gowns, slippers, and articles of a like description.

On motion of H. A. Patterson, Esq., Dr. Whiting and Trent were appointed a committee to prepare a list of necessary articles.

On motion of J. N. Comstock, Esq., the following committee of five from each ward was appointed to solicit such articles:

1st Ward—H. K. Whitton, R. B. Trent, Wm. M. Tallman, J. L. Kimball.

2d Ward—A. C. Bates, U. Scory, J. B. Whiting, H. A. Patterson, J. M. Boswick.

3d Ward—L. E. Patton, S. J. M. Putnam, J. M. Hanchett, E. A. Howland, J. C. Sloan.

4th Ward—H. N. Comstock, J. M. Riker, E. Burdick, J. C. Jenkins, Isaac Rogers.

On motion of D. Wilcox, Esq., J. M. Burgess was appointed to act with the above committee for the city at large.

On motion R. B. Trent, Wm. Macdon and J. E. Powers were appointed a committee to solicit funds from the meeting to purchase a quantity of adhesive plasters. Whereupon the sum of \$32 was at once paid in for that purpose.

On motion G. S. Strasberger was appointed to attend to the packing and shipping of articles collected.

The several committees were requested to meet immediately after the adjournment of the meeting, so that work might be commenced early in the morning, and the supplies forwarded by the noon train. Whereupon the meeting adjourned, exciting a spirit that plainly told there was no lack of practical sympathy in our midst, for the sick and suffering soldier.

J. B. DOE, Chairman.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Secy.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, April 9.

Nothing official has yet been received from Pittsburg.

Telegrams have been sent ordering surgeons and nurses at once to Pittsburg and Savannah, and transports to take off the wounded. This is the most severe battle that has been fought on our continent. Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times and forty pieces of the enemy's batteries captured by us. Taylor's battery was among those taken and retaken.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

## Our Troops in Possession of Corinth.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.

Last night's despatches say we are in possession of Corinth, and that Gen. Johnston's body has been found on the battle field. The killed on our side does not exceed a thousand, and wounded 3,000. Rebel loss twice that number.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Times special—W. W. Sherman, just arrived from Port Royal, and reported himself. He expresses the opinion that before this, Port Pulaski has been attacked, and has no doubt of its final capture.

A gentleman who arrived here from Port Royal yesterday, says: several contrabands who came within our lines a few days since, reported that they were direct from Charleston, and that the people of that city are expecting an attack from our forces, and complained that nearly all their property had been destroyed.

The Times correspondent writes from Liverpool Point, April 8th, that several Virginians belonging to Padmouth, Fredericksburg and Stafford, have come over to Liverpool Point. They say that the reconstruction made to Stafford Court House created the most intense excitement in the county. Every vehicle capable of transporting troops was brought into requisition.

Whole families left for Liverpool, leaving everything behind them. Orders were given by Gen. Walker, commanding at Fredericksburg, for all his available force to leave immediately for Brooks' Station, to defend the line of the railroad, and repel the invaders. It also has a report of a battle fought between 500 Texas cavalry and Sickles' entire force, just before entering Stafford. They put only 13. The effective force of the rebels between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek is less than 1,000, beyond Fredericksburg to Richmond, probably 16,000, including two batteries of artillery.

There was no scarcity of provisions. Confederate bonds can be bought for 5 cents on a dollar. Shinglers, ironed by banks and private parties are of more value, commanding \$100 in specie for every \$1,000.

It is said to be the intention of the confederate government to abandon Virginia, unless the people of the state render more aid of men and money. Gen. Wigfall commands a brigade, five miles from Fredericksburg. He has had a serious misunderstanding with the general commanding, Richmond, and has accordingly forwarded to the president a resignation of his position as commander of the Union army, and no redress can be had. In consequence of this most Union men are quiet.

During the embarkment of our troops from Liverpool Point a large number of Maryland slaveholders lined the shore on horseback, said to be looking for lost slaves. No slaves from Maryland or Virginia were allowed to go on board our transports. Some few negroes were taken as servants. There were about eight fugitive slaves left at Liverpool Point and Mattawan creek without any protection. Some of the slave owners threaten to make trouble.

New York, April 10.

A letter to the Times from Beaufort, N. C., 3d inst., says: A detachment of Gen. Parks' brigade, consisting of the Rhode Island 4th, and 48th Connecticut, crossed to Beaufort on Tuesday night; in the daytime their passage would have been disputed by the fort. They landed in the town without opposition or without finding so much as a guard to challenge their approach. In the morning the citizens found their houses well guarded by Union troops, and the town in their possession. The visit, however, was by no means ill taken. The bond men came out and met Maj. Allen, and tendered to him and his troops the freedom of the city. They were invited to their houses, and every evidence of good will was exhibited to the people towards the new comers. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government and say they are Union men.

Large numbers have daily come to the major's headquarters to take the oath of allegiance.

The World's correspondent at Warrenton brings the following, to-day: The advance of forces are now resting on the Rappahannock, our pickets extending to that stream. The railroad is now in running order. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government and say they are Union men.

Large numbers have daily come to the major's headquarters to take the oath of allegiance.

The World's correspondent at Warrenton brings the following, to-day: The advance of forces are now resting on the Rappahannock, our pickets extending to that stream. The railroad is now in running order. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government and say they are Union men.

Large numbers have daily come to the major's headquarters to take the oath of allegiance.

The World's correspondent at Warrenton brings the following, to-day: The advance of forces are now resting on the Rappahannock, our pickets extending to that stream. The railroad is now in running order. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government and say they are Union men.

Large numbers have daily come to the major's headquarters to take the oath of allegiance.

The World's correspondent at Warrenton brings the following, to-day: The advance of forces are now resting on the Rappahannock, our pickets extending to that stream. The railroad is now in running order. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government and say they are Union men.

Carolina and Georgia as rebels and not as sovereign states.

The senate, to-day ratified two treaties. The commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte and the Mexican extradition treaty, negotiated by minister Cameron. The former is extremely liberal in its provisions, and provides for its continuance for 50 years. One stipulation of latter to effect that the local authorities of the frontier states of the respective parties shall deliver up persons for whose surrender application is made, without the delay and expense of an appeal to Washington or city of Mexico, elicited much discussion and was finally passed by barely one more than the constitutional majority—27 to 13.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, April 10.

Last night a fire broke out in a five story marble building, No. 49 Duane street, the premises of David Sterritt & Co., importers of lace and embroideries. The entire building and its contents were destroyed. Sterritt & Co.'s loss is supposed to be \$50,000. The first floor was occupied by Hoffman, Place & Co., dealers in gentlemen's furnishings goods. The greater part of the stock was removed. Loss about \$3,000—said to be insured. Loss on the building about \$20,000.

The Times' Beaufort letter, of March 31st, says: Lieut. Haxton, from the City of New York, landed yesterday, and had an interview with Major Allen, touching arrangements for the capture of the fort. A guard from the 4th Rhode Island crossed over on Saturday and Sunday, taking possession of the beach south-east of Port Macon, and cutting off communication with the cattle, on which Colonel White has heretofore drawn for a supply of fresh beef. Thus, step by step, the fortification is surrounded by our forces, and a final attack will not be long delayed. Guards have been placed on board the British ships *Bellevue* and *Condor*, found at Beaufort, landed with reinforcements.

Since the conflagration, after the battle at Newbern, it is reported that some 7,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine have been consumed in this vicinity. About 10,000 barrels are now loading for New York.

The Old Point boat has arrived. The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great rejoicing and enthusiasm. The storm had somewhat abated towards evening.

Advices from the army represent our forces facing exposure undauntedly. The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. McClellan was undiminished. While the state of this time was very unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of March 2nd and 3rd, and the capture of Island No. 10, are looked for with anxiety at Old Point. In the belief that sunshine and the Morris will come together. All seem confident that she will be captured or sunk.

CAIRO, April 10.

With few exceptions the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 now are prisoners, an attempt was made by them to cross to the rear on foot, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

Twelve inches of snow fell last night but is rapidly disappearing under sunshine.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Freeman's Journal, by order of the postoffice department, is re-admitted to the mails dating from this week.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

House.—Mr. Vallandigham, from the committee on public lands, reported a substitute for the senate joint resolution, directing construction to be made of Gen. Grant's land grants for railroad purposes.

Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumph of our arms over the rebels and traitors, recognizing in the brilliant victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, the exhibition of the Divine power which has so signally blessed us as a nation. That the grateful thanks of congress are due to Gen. Grant and Generals Pope, Grant and Halleck, and to each and every gallant soldier, officer and sailor, for the gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to the country. Their names shall be always cherished and honored by a grateful people. While congress honors the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fall in their country's cause. Congress extends its sympathy to widows and children and promises relief.

Mr. Porter suggested that the name of Mr. Cox thought it proper to include Gen. McClellan and other officers.

Mr. Richardson had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguished themselves.

Mr. Arnold consented that the resolution should be referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the senate's amendment to the naval appropriation bill.

The house concurred in the appropriation of \$13,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, for the construction of iron clad steam vessels of war, as a substitute for the original bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The latest news received from Cherry Stone reports everything quiet in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. A strong wind was blowing, and the sea running very high.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented resolutions from the legislature of Massachusetts in approval of the resolutions in accordance with the president's message, in relation to emancipation.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the states. He said the petitioners were asking what congress had no power to grant, but that he was willing that citizens should be heard in their requests.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should, to-morrow, introduce a bill to amend the act approved September, 1859, supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1853.

On motion of Mr. Latham, the bill establishing a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai was taken up. Resolutions at length in favor of establishing such a line.

St. Louis, April 10.

Two steamers fitted as hospitals left here yesterday for the Tennessee river. Large contributions of all kinds of supplies are being made, to-day, to furnish two more, which will leave this evening. The western sanitary commission are moving carefully and energetically with this matter, and every effort will be made for the speedy relief of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing.

Gen. Col. Ketchum are in charge here while Gen. Halleck is in the field.

EVANSTON, Ind., April 10.

Steamer *Rayville* Bowen left here at 11 A. M., for Pittsburg Landing, with a delegation of surgeons and nurses, and a full supply of hospital stores from Indianapolis

and Warlick county. They will take on other delegation of surgeons and supplies from Posey county, Indiana, at Mount Vernon.

## The Markets.

New York, April 10.

Floor market dull and declining; sales of 8,000 barrels at 5,055, 10 super western 5,155, 30 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 3,520 bushels; market dull and quite heavy for winter red and white.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the ways and means committee, stated in the house to-day that the expenditures of the government amounted to three million dollars per day, and estimated that the national debt will amount to twelve hundred millions if the war is ended this season.

The military committee of the house has instructed Mr. Richardson to report a bill for the purchase of the Douglas property in this city and of a United States hospital.

The election committee of the house has voted to report against Dr. Segor's claim to a seat in congress.

A loyal newspaper has just been established at Martinsburg, Va., by a loyal Virginian.

Wm. H. Folk, of Tennessee, who has just arrived here, favors the passage of a confederate bill by congress. He expresses the opinion that such a measure would do much to induce the rebel states loyal than any other that could be adopted.

Abraham Cutler, of Kansas, has been appointed marshal of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Robert Mitchell and Jas. G. Blunt, of Kansas, to be brigadier generals. A number of nominations are pending for the same grade, some of which it is understood, have given rise to a debate.

The cheering news concerning Island No. 10 fell on the public unexpectedly.

Secretary Chase to-day awarded to the American and National bank note companies, of New York, the contracts for the plates, paper and printing for the fifty millions, registered and coupons, twenty-five millions each.

Com. Foote's letters to the navy department during the siege of Island No. 10, show such a cool-headedness in the manner in which he expected. It appears that he was ordered by Gen. Halleck, on March 13th, to save the gunboats for future service and use the mortar boats. It is evident from the terms of Gen. Halleck's dispatches to Com. Foote that Gen. Pope was expected to do the work alone. Foote's letters show the utmost caution, joined with daring when necessary. He says the rebel position is admirably fitted for defense, since it is backed by an immense bayou at high stages of water, and approachable only by a bridge running along the river from opposite Star Island to Island No. 10.

Therefore it is necessary to the success of Gen. Pope to give him transportation. A canal was dug with great labor for the passage of the boats, and finally gunboats ran down to Preter's Crossing.

At the first and only council of officers of the flotilla all but voted against sending any boat past the batteries, for fear of risk. Com. Foote at first resolved to go himself in the Benton, but concluded he was too sluggish for the venture.

The treasury department is ready to redeem, in gold or tender notes, one-fifth of the certificates of indebtedness in the hands of original holders.

Magdalen and Huger say Generals Lee, McClellan and Grant are confident in their ability to hold that position, but admit that if the rebels are beaten there, the cause is desperate.

The bill for the emancipation in the District of Columbia is on the speaker's table. It will be taken up at the earliest moment, and put on its passage without amendment.

The tax bill passed with 13 negatives, among them Hallington (republican) and Vallandigham with 11 of his new democratic party.

The tax bill is not expected to be taken up in the senate before Thursday. The probabilities are that it will pass substantially as it comes from the house. Besides the amendments desired by the ways and means committee, others will doubtless be made. Representatives of interests affected by the bill already besiege the finance committee.

There is no talk of a substitute now.

CAIRO, April 8, 2 P. M.

Dispatches from New Madrid are received. The gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg yesterday morning shelled and silenced the batteries on the opposite shore, when Pope ordered the troops across. It was effected without loss. The rebels fled towards Tipton, sinking several of their transports, among others the *Grampus*. The floating battery of the rebels, mounting ten guns, and down a last night, and is again at Point Pleasant. It will be recovered, together with its armament. The *Ohio Belle* was also recovered.

Gen. Pope led the advance on the batteries. Gen. Pope at once took the Pittsburg and Carondelet, and with a part of his force hastened to Tipton, attacked the enemy this morning, and took 2,000 prisoners, mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana. He will probably get as many more before night.

The rebels fled to the swamps in great consternation. The victory is complete and decisive. Great quantities of stores, cannon and ammunition have fallen into our hands, and all their baggage and supplies are captured. Gen. Maikel, of the rebel adjutant general's department, is a prisoner in our hands.

The country between New Madrid and Island No. 10, on the east side of the river, is being occupied by our troops, and many prisoners will doubtless be taken there.

Col. Hissell, with transports, is ordered down to Tipton by Gen. Pope, which is 12 miles below New Madrid, to bring cannon and other property up to New Madrid.

Divisions of our army are pursuing the fleeing rebels in all directions.

The entire force at and about Island No. 10, is either taken prisoners or utterly routed and demoralized.

Hon. Emerson McClurgh has just arrived from Paducah. To him the news of our success is specially grateful. His residence is 35 miles south-west of Hickman. Gen. Strong will send an escort with him to his home to insure his safety. Thousands of his former friends will greet his arrival with a glorious welcome.

St. Louis, April 8.

Gen. Pope has captured three generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred cannons, several field batteries, and immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. We have not lost a single man.

New York, April 8.

The steamer *Killen S. Terry* arrived to-day from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 3d inst. The intelligence by this arrival is quite important. Information has been received at Newbern that the rebels had a considerable army, variously estimated at from ten thousand to forty thousand men, and that an attack upon Newbern would be made at an early day. The federal force, according to our information, await the coming of the rebels with confidence. The spirits of the soldiers are excellent, and the result of the battle, which they evidently expect, is not questioned. It is understood that Gen. Burnside believes

that the rebels intend to attack him, and that he is making important preparations to hold his position.

[Published April 10, 1862.]

AN ACT to postpone the tax sales, and the assessment of property for the year 1862.

CHAP. 276.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The tax sales appointed by existing laws to take place on the second Tuesday of May, 1862, are hereby postponed until the first Tuesday of September next. No county treasurer in this state shall advertise any lands returned as delinquent the present year (1862) to be sold for unpaid taxes, until after the last Monday in July next. Any person may discharge the taxes on any parcel of land returned as aforesaid, or on any part thereof, or interest thereon, prior to said last Monday of July, by paying such taxes to the county treasurer, and all lawful charges thereon, exclusive of interest and advertisement.







of Light, by the author of Reading Without Tears;  
1 and 2, Recreations of Country Parson at select  
sons, by N. A. Calkins; Conduct of Life, by Eliza  
Bucknell's Natural and Super Natural.  
de9dtf O. J. BEARDRON, Main Street

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE







